



THE CROUP—How to PREVENT IT.—A correspondent of the *New York Mirror*, a medical practitioner, in an article on this subject, says—“The premonitory symptoms of a croup is a shrill sonorous cough. The patient is not sick—has no fever, as often in a common cold—is lively, perhaps even gayer than usual, his hands are cool, his face not flush, probably a shade paler than usual. This solitary symptom may last for a few days, with no material increase or abatement, without attracting any notice; suddenly, however, the disease hitherto latent, bursts forth in all its fetal fury, and too often continues its ravages unchecked, to the dreadful consummation. The remedies for this system of croup are simple, and in most instances perfectly efficient. They are: a mustard poultice, or a strip of flannel dipped in oil of turpentine or spirits of hartshorn, applied to the throat, and nauseating doses of *Ilive's* syrup, to be continued as long as the cough remains. By this timely employment of these mild agents, I unhesitatingly assert that a multitude of lives might be saved every week that are now lost through negligence and delay.”

SCARLET FEVER.—This form of fever is just now very prevalent in England. The *Liverpool Mercury* contains a letter recommending a preventative for this disease. The writer says:—

“This potent remedy consists chiefly of belladonna, as prepared by the homeopathic chemists, and can be obtained from them for children and adults. The best form for adults is tincture; for children, globules. For an adult, mix six drops of tincture belladonna No. 1 in a cup of cold water, and give a teaspoonful for a dose night and morning; and for very young children, give two globules No. 3 in a teaspoonful of water at bed-time. Belladonna thus given when scarlet fever is in the house or neighborhood, will generally act as a preventive to an attack, and may be safely persevered in for some weeks.”

In scarlet fever, belladonna is, we believe, the remedy. Great care should be taken in administering it, as belladonna is a very powerful poison.

CONVENIENT FACTS TO KNOW.

Windows may be kept free from ice by painting the glass with alcohol with a brush or sponge.

Odors from boiling ham, cabbage, &c., may be prevented by throwing red pepper pods or a few pieces of charcoal into the pot.

Pigeons are hatched in 18 days; chickens, 21; turkeys, 26; ducks and geese, 30.

A cement which is a good protection against weather, water, and fire to a certain extent, is made by mixing a gallon of water with two gallons of brine, in two and a half pounds of brown sugar and three pounds of common salt. Put it on with a brush like paint.

Common cut-nails or screws, are easily driven into hard wood, if rubbed with a little soap hard or soft.

To remove iron stains, the iron is first dissolved by a solution of oxalic acid in water. The oxalate of iron thus produced, which, unlike iron rust, is soluble, is readily removed by washing or soaking. Ink spots (tannogallate of iron) upon the printed leaves of books, are removed in the same way, but the lamp-black of the printer's ink is not at all affected. If fresh, such spots may be wholly effaced; if old and dry, a very little remain.

To get rid of bed-bugs, wash the bedstead with salt and water, filling the cracks where they frequent with salt, and you may look in vain for them. Salt seems inimical to bed-bugs, and they will not trail through it. It is preferable to all “ointments,” and the buyer requires no certificate as to its genuineness.—*Ex. paper.*

—It is claimed that metallic iron affords the readiest and simplest means of disinfecting water and of keeping it fresh. The water of the Thames, taken to sea in iron tanks, soon becomes perfectly sweet and remains so during a long voyage. A small piece of iron or a few nails in the water in which cut-flowers are put will keep the water sweet. The experiment has been tried of putting some iron filings in a vessel with a very small quantity of water and then placing a leech therein. After six months had passed, the water was found quite fresh and the leech alive and healthy. These facts are curious and suggestive.

HOW TO GET RID OF COCKROACHES.—MR.

kesbury, of Nottingham, in a letter to the *Manchester Sun*, says:—“I forward an easy, clean, and certain method of eradicating these insects from dwelling houses. A few years ago my house was infested with cockroaches (or ‘clocks,’ as they are called here,) and I was recommended to try cucumber peelings as a remedy. I accordingly, immediately before bed-time, strewed the floor of those parts of the house most infested with the vermin with the green peel, cut not very thin from the cucumber, and sat up half an hour later than usual to watch the effect. Before the expiration of that time the floor where the peel lay was completely covered with cockroaches, so much so that the vegetable could not be seen, so voraciously were they engaged in sucking the poisonous moisture from it. I adopted the same plan the following night, but my visitors were not near so numerous—I should think not more than a fourth of the previous night. On the third night I did not discover one; but anxious to ascertain whether the house was quite clear of them, I examined the peel after I had laid it down about half an hour, and perceived that it was covered with myriads of minute cockroaches about the size of a flea, I therefore allowed the peel to lie till morning, and from that moment I have not seen a cockroach in the house. It is a very old building; and I am certain that the above remedy only requires to be persevered in for three or four nights, to completely eradicate the pest. Of course it should be fresh cucumber peel every night.—*Builder.*”

PROTECTING ROOFS FROM FIRE.—The *Fireman's Journal*, which ought to be good authority on such matters, says: A wash composed of lime, salt and fine sand, or wood ashes, put on in the ordinary way of white-wash, is said to render the roof fifty fold more safe against taking fire from falling cinders or otherwise in case of fire in the vicinity. It pays the expense a hundredfold in its preserving influence against the effect of the weather; the older and more weather-beaten the shingles, the more benefit derived. Such shingles are generally more or less warped, rough and cracked. The application of wash, by wetting the upper surface, restores them to their original or first form, thereby closing the spaces between the shingles; and the lime and sand, by filling up the cracks, prevents it from

— Anne Eleanor Platt —
— Montreal —
— 1847 —

Jane Eleanor Platt. Pharmaceutical and home remedy book, written in black ink (4 pages in pencil at the end), all in the same hand. Montreal, 1847. [2], 25-38, 43-48, 58-61, 70-73, 76-79, 88-91, 98-101, 114-119, 122-125, 138-183, [4] pp. (with pp. 91, 98-100, [3 pages at end] blank). News clippings of recipes and preventive instructions pasted on to the endpapers. Bound in marbled paper boards, quarter-bound in calf. Binding intact but worn, leather dry and chipped, marbled paper dull and lacking on the boards at various spots. 170 x 208 mm. This manuscript book contains many recipes and cures: miscellaneous nostrums; cure for rheumatism; for the dropsy—extreme case; to purify the blood; for fumigating hospitals; tooth powder; making ink; receipt for preventing the hair from falling off; recipe for diarrhea by Henry Wakefield surgeon to House of Correction; wash for the teeth & gums; to clean alabaster; Exeter poor soup; to wash woolens; etc. A wonderful, unique piece of Canadiana from the point of view of domestic science and history of medicine.

JANE ELANOR(?) PLATT - CHEMIST/PHARMACIST
MONTREAL 1847

ASTHMA - CURE
RHEUMATISM - ✓
RX - TOOTHACHE
BURNS / SCALD
~~DEEPS~~ PROPSY
FEVER
CORN S

DIARRHEA -
TAPE WORM
PURIFY BLOOD
FUMIGATION HOSPITALS

CURE FOR COLD
COUGH MIXTURE(S) - MANY
CONSUMPTION

EYE WATER
SALINE MIXTURE

BLACK DRAUGHT
BRANDY + SALT
TOOTH POWDER(S)

TOOTHACHE

RHEUMATISM / SORE THROAT

VEGETABLE WORM POWDER

TAR WATER

ALUM WHEY

LEAD TEA

BLEEDING OF NOSE

CAMPBELL'S OIL

GARLIC SYRUP FOR COLDS

WHOOPING COUGH

COUGH MIX. FOR CHILDREN
MOUTH WASH

WASHING CLOTHS

WOOL OR SILK

TO BLEACH FERNS
MILDEW ON ROSES

IVER

CLEAN FILAGREE SILVER

HAIR WASH

BRITISH OIL

CHINESE CEMENT

CEMENT(S)

GINGER BEER POWDER

LEMON SYRUP

DYES (MANY)

In Medicine — "By a teaspoonful, is meant one
 drachm — a tablespoonful, 3 ounces — a wineglassful,
 3 ounces — and a tea-cupful, 3 ounces — or $\frac{1}{4}$ pint —
 A Drop is generally considered to weigh 1 grain —
 so that 60 drops are reckoned equal to a drachm,
 or teaspoonful; but, in all cases, the smallest
 doses should be increased, as drops greatly differ
 both in size and weight. Spoons likewise vary
 too much in size to be used as measures for
 the exhibition of potent medicines —

weights and measures

80 grs	make 1 lb.	3
3 Sem	—	dr 3
8 Drach	—	1 oz 3
16 oz	—	100 grs 16

Miscellaneous Remedies. —

To cure Asthma. —

Drink every morning 1 full tumbler of Cherry tea, made of one large handful of select tops and leaves boiled well in sufficient water to make 1 qt. of tea, sweeten with sugar candy. — Also: —

To be taken the same morning at 10 or 11 o'clock — 1/2 gill of liquid made from 1 lb 1/2 doz: bulbs garlic well boiled in 1 qt. of water or beer — when boiled in water, any spirit or wine may be added to sweeten the palate, the garlic as chosen may be taken at any times when the breathing becomes difficult. —

— Cure for Rheumatism. —

104: 1/2 lb. Guaiacum - 1/2 pint: brandy, to be
 steeped up until dissolved. - 1 teaspoonful
 to be taken in 1/2 a tumbler of water -
 twice a day - going to bed - for any time
 during the day, when not immediately
 going into the cold. —

For Hoarse and Inter-rheumatic -

Imbrocation. -

R - Sal Volatile - three parts. R

Sandanus - one part.

Mix and rub the part affected frequently,
or if the tooth whichaches be hollow,
drop some of this on a bit of cotton, and
put it into the tooth. - For a general
face ache, or sore throat - Mix with a
bit of flannel with it - and put it
at night to the part affected. -
Kitchener.

For Burns or Scalds. -

Make a paste of chalk pulverized - and
surgical - to be kept moist with surgical
wells applied to the Burn. -

Or:

A liniment made of nearly equal parts of
lime-water and oil - applied with a feather.

to the burned or scalded surface.
 Linseed oil is the best to be used for
 this liniment, but sweet, or lamp oil
 will answer. — After the extreme in-
 flammation is reduced a cloth should
 be spread with a salve made after the
 following receipt, and the patient
 will soon be well — Recipe $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. —
 Lamp oil 1 pint: — powdered beldigrie 80 grs:
 Melt the wax with the oil; then take
 from the fire and stir in the powdered
 beldigrie — Continue to stir until it
 becomes too solid to admit of being
 easily moved.

For a burn or scald that has
 blistered. —

A poultice of cream and vinegar
 with hogblod mix it — then apply an
 ointment of whitening and hogblod. —

For the Dropsy - Extreme Case. -

3 Tablespoonful of Cream Tartar to 1 qt. of water. - The patient must drink as much as possible at intervals of 10 minutes, so that 1 gal. of the above proportions, may be drunk in seven 8 hours, until about 5 gal. be drunk. - The body to be well folded - Reasonably tight in flannel to absorb the water and changed when necessary. -

— Dropsy. — - Ordinary Case. —

1 gal. of old Cider. - 1 double handful each of parsley, and Succedaneous Root Scrubbed (Rinsed), ½ pint. of Mustard Seed - one double handful of Rumex Crispus, infused together for 48 hours in a clean earthen Jar - take a small teacup full 3 times a day until it operates - then twice, and take a very little of any liquor. -

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— For Fever and Ague. —

Loz: Peruvian Bark — 2 1/2: Cloves. — Loz:
 Clove Sassa. — to be powdered and divided
 into 4 equal parts — one to be taken before
 each meal one hour — in a wine glass
 of any kind of spirits — if necessary the
 above may be used at 3 different times,
 and if at once is not effected then, a
 repetition will be useless. —

— For Corns. —

Loz: Crude Sal ammoniac dissolved in a
 gill of water, and applied. —
 — Instant relief for the Stings of Bee &c —
 Rub the part affected with strong Camphor-
 ated Spirits. —

O2. For Corns —

A little sweet oil rubbed on the affected
 part / after the corn is carefully pared /
 with the tip of the finger just thing in the
 morning & last at night.

Mixture for Diarrhoea. —

Conf: Opium

Tinct: Opii.

Succ: Spicae:

Aqua Cinnamon

In ft. Tinct: Cinnamon: prob:

— For Flatulence. —

Warmwood - Sassa - Sassafras - Cold-
 thread - Cloves. The size of a nutmeg -
 Sassafras - Orange peel - Gentian root -
 golden rod - Chace with spirits. —

— For Diarrhoea. —

Rose Anemone - a small piece - $\frac{1}{3}$ the quan-
 tity of powdered Gum - mix - put the size
 of a marrowfat pea, into a wineglass or tea-
 cup of cold tea or water, and take each
 day at dawn before breakfast - until a cure
 is effected. —

— To purify the Blood. —

Boil: 1 lb. of Sassa - 1 oz: of Sulphur -
1 pint in 12 pint of molasses, and take 1
tablespoonful every morning. —

— Cure for Tape Worm. —

Saturated solution of salt in spirits, before
breakfast, take a large wineglass full -
3 or 4 doses should suffice to kill the worm. —

— For Hoopsey. —

2 oz: of the herb - Prunella Prun, put into 3
pints of water and boiled down to 1 qt.
may be taken in one day. — if made
stronger. will do no harm. —

— To remove Phlegm in the throat. —

Put one bunch of wormwood about the
thickness of a finger, into 1 qt. of water. Boil
until reduced to 1/3 part. — strain, and add
sugar to sweeten. — also a few drops of pepper -
shin to suit the taste. —

1 - For Fumigating Hospitals. -

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. handful of coarse salt - $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. handful of salt-petre - to be mixed and put into a plate or candle; pour on 1 teaspoo[n]full of oil of bitrid when fumigation has ceased, pour on another teaspoo[n]full of oil bitrid - the room is sufficiently fumigated when the patient begins to cough. When fumigation has been carried on sometimes, something light with broad surface, should be held up, and wafted quickly thro' the air, to cause the fumes to spread about quickly thro' the room. -

- An excellent Tonic. -

Take of the root of Gentian dried $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. -
Dried Peel of Lemons sliced - Coriander
seeds, bruised, each 1 lb. each. - Diluted
alcohol 4 lb - water 1 lb. or put. - Distill from
on the alcohol and 3 hours afterwards

add the water, then macerate without heat 12 hours, in a slightly covered vessel, and strain. — OR: —

Take of the Cinthian root sliced, dried orange peel, each 1 drachm. — Boiling water 12 ounces — Macerate 1 hour in a closely covered vessel and strain. —

— Cure for a Cold. —

1/4 lb. Honey — the juice of a Lemon — 1 teaspoonful of Candied Orange — a spoonful to be taken night and morning. —

OR:

1/4 lb. Mutton. Sweet to 1 pint. milk, simmered 1/2 an hour — sweeten with loaf sugar or sugar candy. —

— Cough Mixture. —

2 sills of Tridax — 4 oz. Boiling sugar — Simmer over the fire until it comes to the boiling point, but not to boil — a

tablespoonful to be taken when the cough
is troublesome. —

Cough Mixture — No: 71. —

Tinct: Hyocian $\frac{3j}{4}$ 2 oz Tinct: Opia $\frac{3j}{4}$ 3 drms

Tinct: Opia Annon $\frac{3j}{4}$ 1/2 oz Syr: Scilla

Marat Li $\frac{3j}{4}$ 3 oz Sy: Annonia $\frac{3j}{4}$ 3 drms

Take a desert spoonful when the cough
is troublesome. —

— Cough and Sore Throat Mixture. —

Peel carefully, and cut into very thin
slices, one good size white turnip; boil
the slices in 1 qt: of Maple Syrup for 10
minutes — allow to cool — strain and
bottle it. Take a desert spoonful fre-
quently. —

For Cough — The Lunges &c. —

1 lb: handful of Chicoree — 1 lb: half pound —
1/2 lb: — Coldapple — put into an earthen
kettle, and pour on 1 qt: boiling water, allow

to cool. — Take a teaspoonful 3 times a day before meals. —

— Another —

Put 4 eggs whole into the juice of 8 lemons. — These let them remain until the shell is dissolved, then take the whites of the same 8 eggs and beat up with the lemon juice, sweeten with powdered rock candy, to suit the palate. —

Cranberries steamed, strained, and the juice sweetened is good for cough or Sore throat. —

6. — Remedy for a Cough. —

The following medicine for a cough had made such extraordinary cures, that the Professor of the College is induced to publish it for the benefit of Society. — Take 5 ounces of well lignified Put into

Small beads and put into an earthen jar
with about 1 gill of vinegar - Simmer together
until the Rhenish is dissolved - Then
add 2 oz. oil of almonds and 1/2 pint of
spirit - Stir the whole together and it
is fit for use - Take 3 tablespoonfuls
going to bed and the same quantity
whenever the cough is troublesome. -

- Playseed Syrup - for a Cough. -
2 coffee cups of Playseed Syrup - 1/2 lb Rhenish
ice root cut small - 1/2 pint best spirits -
2 qts. soft water. - Boil slowly and reduce
to 1 qt. strain, and add 1/2 lb Brown Sugar
Candy - Take a coffee cup full 4 or 5
times a day. -

- Medicine for a disorder in the Bowels. -
Take 1/2 lb. Beef Sweet - 1/2 pint of milk and 1/2
pint of water - Mix them together with a
tablespoonful flour - put it over the fire

Remedy
for the Cough
for the Cough

10 minutes, and keep it stirring it all the time and take a Coffee Cup full 2 or 3 times a day. —

Tar pills — for the Stomach, and hemorrhoidal symptoms of Consumption
 1oz. Linctus albus — 1oz. Sulphur —
 1/2 oz. ground ginger — 1/2 pill. best Tar —
 Mix together with sufficient wheat flour —
 to make into a paste — and make into 6
 small boluses — when the patient is of
 a castic habit, mix with sulphur instead
 of flour — 3 to 5 pills taken at a time, acc-
 ording to the strength of the stomach.
 — Bicea Picea. —

1oz. in a pint of gin — shake it about cold
 and after it has stood 3 or 4 days, it is fit
 for use. — 3 or 3 Teaspoonful of the clear,
 in a glass filled up with wine or
 water, or gin and water, any time during
 the day.

the day. —

Eye Water. —

Take as much white Vitriol as will lay
on a dollar and put into $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of Rose-
water then put in of Blue Vitriol the size
of a ^{nut} pea, and as much sugar of Lead as
will lay on a ~~threepence~~ — When of each is
the size of a walnut — shake them all
well together and apply frequently. —

— An excellent Carminative. —

Curb. Meqr. 3 drachms. — Ol. Peppermint 1 drop.
Ol. Nutmeg 2 drops — Ol. Aniseed 3 drops —
Tinct. Castor 30 drops — Tinct. Assafetida 15 drops
Sp. Perniproyal 15 drops — Tinct. Card. Comp. 3 drops
Peppermint water 2 fluid ounces — 10 drops
the dose. — — Dr C. & D. 11

— Dr Campbell's Receipt for Eye Water —

1oz. Rose water — 1gr. white Vitriol —
 $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Blue Vitriol — $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. camphor. —
1 drop. Camphorated spirits. —

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— An Aperient. —

Infusion of Gentian $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ - 3oz — Infusion of
 Quassia $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ - 3oz — Infusion of Senna $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ - 3oz .
 Tinct. of Aloe Comp \mathfrak{z} - 1oz . — Epsom Salts $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ - 3oz .
 Fil of Cloves $\times \times$ drops — 60 drops —
 A small wine glass for the dose. —

— An Electuary —

Stoned Raisins $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ — Brimmed figs $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$.
 Powdered Senna \mathfrak{z} .

— A more palatable receipt. —

Powdered Senna $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ - 3oz — Figs $\mathfrak{z}\text{viij}$ - 8oz .
 Ranges 3 - pulp, seed and juice —
 1 Lemon - juice and seed - as much wine
 or brandy as will make it moist;
 Pound all together, and about the
 size of a fistball sent. —

Black Draught. —

$\frac{1}{2}$ glass Tinct. Rhubarb. — $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Epsom Salts —
 $\frac{1}{3}$ glass Senna infused —

— Strong Bilious Dose. — D. A.

Salap 18 gr. Calomel 5 gr. flour ginger 5 gr.

— Gentle Corrective Bilious Dose. —

Salap 15 gr. — Calomel 3 gr. — flour ginger 5 gr.
 mix, and divide into 8 portions — To be
 taken each 3 hours — one hour after each
 dose — mix Epsom Salts $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Senna 1 pinch
 infused in 1 gill of water / hot / to be taken
 when cold —

— Saline Mixture —

$\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 oz. Epsom Salts to one bottle of pure
 water — when dissolved add 120 drops of
 Elgin's Tincture — take a wine glass full
 3 times a day, before each meal —
 or

$\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 oz Epsom Salts divide into 8 parts: one

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part dissolve in water and add 15 drops
Chlor. Vitr. —

Saline Mixture

Sal. Ammon. ℥ss — Sal. Pernel ℥ij —
Purified Soda ℥ij — Al. Leaf Sugar ss — Hot
-water 3 gills — Mix, and take a wineglass
Morning and Evening

Leidlitz Powder.

130 grs. Rochelle Salts — 40 grs. Carbonate
of Soda — mixed together — 30 grs. Tartaric
Acid. —

Soda Powders.

30 grs. Carbonate of Soda — 25 grs. Tartaric
Acid. or: —

40 grs. Carbonate of Soda — 30 grs. Tartaric
Acid. or: —

35 grs. 2 Carbonate Soda and Tartaric
Acid. —

— Brandy and Salt. —

Spirt of Best Brandy - $\frac{1}{2}$ pint fine salt -
Let it stand 18 hours - 2 Tablespoonful of the
mixture to 4 or 5 of boiling water for a dose
when cool. —

— Looth Powder. —

Peruvian Bark in powder $\frac{1}{2}$ lb - Common
Sgs. Gum Nigrah $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm - Mix well
together. —

To relieve Tooth ache, cold in the
jaws - gum boils &c —
Make a saturated solution of Common
salt, boil it and add 2 tablespoonful of
mizaj, steam the mouth and throat -
renew the liquid twice, so that the
mouth be steamed 3 times, if required

Tooth Powder. —

½ lb. Charcoal, the cleanest and best
burnt, pound and sift it very fine. Mix
with 3 oz. Persian Bole - Let it be well
mixed by rubbing thro' a sieve. — The
above is an excellent preservative of
the gums and teeth from decay and
decay. —

— Ointment for Sore Gipples —

Burnt Shum, as much as will lie
on the end of a Spoon — 12teaspoonful
of Cream — 1teaspoonful of Cologne —
— Another —

Make a strong decoction of bark of
Black Cherry. To a tumbler full add
a couple of drops of fruit wine — the size
of a large pea* of Borax — and 1/2 of
Sugar. — To sweeten well. —

* or rubbing. —

Dr. Harknis famous Receipt for Sprains,
 Rheumatism - Croup - Sore Throat - Cough -
 Gout - 4 ounces of highly rectified Spirit
 of Wine - 4 ounces of Camphor - Let them
 be thoroughly well mixed, and incorporated
 them with 4 ounces of Sal. Sarsaparilla -
 - for the Cough - the Throat is to be well
 bathed and Gargled dipped in Cold
 Water &c. -

— Cure for Toothache. —

It is asserted that a small quantity of
 Extract of Jamaica Rosewood introduced
 into the hollow of a decayed tooth, affords
 instantaneous Relief, and in most
 Cases effects a permanent Cure. —

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Antidote for the poison of Verdigris,
and other Salts of Copper —
Sugar taken as freely as
the stomach can bear. —

— Vegetable Warm Powder. —

Rad. Spigelia 1st 1lb. — Sol. Sena 12oz —

Rad. Rhea 3oz — Sem. Santon 4oz —

Sem. Coria. R. 1/4 — Sem. Anisi 1oz —

Za. powdered to contain 1/2 oz —

— Gargery Mixture —

P. Rhea 2. 1/2 oz — 3j — 1 dram — P. Magna

Calciat 3j. 5 drams — P. Lingib 5ft. 3j — 7/8 scruple

the ft. pulp —

— Pals. Vermifuge. —

Hydrarg Chloridi — P. Cammon — P. Zingiberis

— 3j — 10z — P. Sacchar Alb. 3j — 10z — mix well —

Water Soc

— skilt —

3oz skilt. 3. 1/2 oz.

4yngles

Child. 5 years old —

8oz skilt. 1/2 oz.

3. 1/2 oz.

3 years old —

8oz skilt. 10 oz. 3. 1/2 oz.

— Mixture for Haemorrhoea. —

Comp. Aromat: $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ 1 dram — Tinct. Opii $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ 1 dram —
 Gum: Specac: $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ 3 drams — Gum: Camian: $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$
 3.3 — The ft. Uist: each each: Spans: $\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ Summed.
 Single's Simitons — Barone — Small teaspoonful
 3 Times a day —

— Alactic Pills with Myrrh —

Blue Pill of each 1 dr. Oil of Cloves 4 drops —
 Makes 4 pills — 3 pills for a dose —

Ammoniac Tinct. Valerian 1 oz — Dr. Crawford
 1 teaspoonful in a little water to relieve
 nervousness. —

— Payne's Spice Brandy —

1 qt. Brandy — 1 oz. Camian. — 1 dram Cloves —
 1 oz. Orange peel. —

— Mrs. Baxter's Spice Brandy.

The quart of Brandy — 2 oz. ground ginger — 3 oz.
 Cinamon — 3 oz. Nutmeg — 1 oz. Cayenne
 pepper. —

— See page 78 —

Saw Water.

Pour 5 qts. water over 3 lbs. Norway Spruce. Keep stirring it with a stick till well mixed. After it has stood to settle 3 days, pour off the water for use. —

— Alum Whey. —

Boil 3 lbs. of powdered Alum in 1 qt. of milk till it curdles, then strain, take a teacupful 3 or 3 times a day. —

Seed Tea.

Boil a Spoonful of Coriander and the same quantity of Sassafras seeds; boil $\frac{1}{4}$ of an hour in 1 qt. water. Beat the yolk of an egg and beaten — add a little honey. —

— Infernal Water. —

Put into a jar 1 lb. of Sassafras — 4 lb. Sugar — the rind of a Lemon, pour over 8 qts. boiling water. It is a pleasant drink in fevers or, hot

weather. —

Carraway Water.

To 1 qt. Brandy or Rye, put 1 oz. Carraway
seeds, and 1 lb. sugar - let it remain 15
days, then strain, and bottle for use.

To cure night sweats. —

Fasting morning and night, and drinking
old Sage tea constantly and freely, has cured
night sweats, when more powerful remedies
have failed. —

To cure Corns. —

Take a small slice of raw, lean, fresh beef
about the thickness of a dollar, and bind
it on the corn, do this two or three successive
nights and the cure is said to be certain.

— Remedy for Summer Complaint.

Put $\frac{3}{4}$ of a teaspoonful of powdered
 rhubarb and 1 teaspoonful of Magnesia
 into a tea cup, and pour it full of
 boiling water, let it stand till it becomes
 cold, then pour the liquid off, to which
 add 2 teaspoonfuls of Brandy, and sweeten
 well with loaf sugar. Give a child of from
 one to three years old, a teaspoonful 5 or 6
 times a day. For food, take a double
 handful of flour, tie it up in a cloth,
 boil 3 hours; when cold, take out the outer
 or covering of paste, and grate the hard,
 white substance, in a sufficient quantity
 of thickened milk, boil a minute
 for two, stir it up with a stick of cinnamon
 and sweeten it. Both the
 medicine and the food are palatable,
 and together, rarely fail of a perfect cure.

The Cramp. —

A towel, dipped in hot water, and applied to the part affected, will, it is said, afford an effective and immediate relief to the painful contraction of the muscles called the Cramp. —

Bleeding at the Nose.

May be cured almost instantaneously by taking the arm on the side as that of the nostril from which blood flows.

For the Cramp. —

For a child of 5 years give a teaspoonful of Calomel stirred in a tablespoonful of molasses, half the quantity according to the age of the child.

Camphorated Oil.

2 oz Camphor to 1 pint Olive oil - Shaken near the fire or placed in the sun - to heat & mix. —

— Garlic Syrup for Colds —

1 bulb of Garlic pounded fine in a Mortar - taken 1 lb. Sugar boil with the garlic & add 1 qt of water - to 1 pint. —

— Sage tea for Sore Throats —

To 1 pint of strong Sage tea - sweetened with honey add 1 wine glass of Port wine - $\frac{1}{2}$ wine glass of Vinegar - and the size of a pintney of Sherry - keeps well —

If a rusty nail has run thro' your foot, apply scraped beet root / fresh from the garden / changing it frequently. Keep it on until all inflammation subsides. —

Medicinal use of Salt. —

In many Cases of an Indurated Stomach, a teaspoonful of Salt is a certain cure. In the violent intestinal colic, termed colic, add a teaspoonful of Salt to a pint of water, drink it and go to bed, it is one of the speediest remedies known. The same will relieve a person who seems almost dead from a heavy fall. In an apoplectic fit, no time should be lost in pouring warm salt & water if sufficient sensibility remains to allow of swallowing it not, the head must be sprinkled with cold water until the sense returns, when salt will completely restore the patient from the lethargy. In a fit, the feet should be placed in warm water, with mustard added and the legs briskly rubbed, all bandages removed from the neck and a cold apartment procured, if possible. In many

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cases of Cancer bleeding at the lungs, and
 where other remedies fail. Dr. Keble found
 two teaspoonfuls of salt completely stayed
 the blood. In toothache, warm salt &
 water held to the part and removed
 two or three times will relieve in most
 cases. If the gums be affected, wash the
 mouth with brine; if the teeth be covered
 with tartar, wash them twice a day
 with salt and water. In swelled neck,
 wash the part with brine and drink it
 twice a day until cured. Salt will expel
 worms, if used in food in a moderate
 degree, aids digestion; but salt meat is
 injurious of much use.

For Ringworm —

Take the film that forms on lime water —
 rub on well.

— *Remedy* — *To Cure*. —

Put over stiff bread or jelly or til or any
Bread, and then sprinkle over flour, or
mix the flour therewith, but not too
thick — also cover the burn with yellow
plaster.

Colic and Indigestion — for an adult —
30 drops or $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful of Camphorated Spirits
to $\frac{1}{2}$ wine glass of water — for an infant, 8 weeks
old 2 drops to a teaspoonful of water.
— For an infant, 1 teaspoonful of lime water in
the food to prevent acidity.

— *Spice Brandy*. —

1 lb. loaf sugar — 1 lb. Zaidins — 8 lbs. Lemon — 8 do
Cinnamon seed — 8 do Aniseed — 4 oz. Madder —
4 oz. Saffron — 2 do Rhubarb — 1 do Siquarice root.
2 do Cloves. — Put all in a jar with 1 gal. Brandy.
Half a wine glass taken when required. —

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— For sore mouth, in infants —

Take an egg and make a hole in the small end, take out the meat, then put in a handful of Sage and Hyssop, with 1/2 a tea-spoonful of Cardus, Honey, and port wine. Let the egg be boiled on some coals till sufficiently strong.

— Balm of Gilead Salve, for Burns & wounds. Take the buds from the tree, when ripe, cut out, boil a tea-spoon full with a pint of Cardus, till strong, then put in pots.

— Injection of opium pills for Syctery.

Rhach's Embrocation for Coughing Cough. -
 2 oz olive oil. 1 oz oil of Amber. 1 dr. oil of Cloves.
 Whif. To be rubbed on the chest at bed time.

Camphor Ball
 1 oz white wax } heat olive oil, in it melt the wax
 1 oz Camphor } and stir in gradually the camphor
 1 1/2 oz Olive oil } powd^r. (in Alcohol)

Cough Mixture (for children) -
 4 spoonful Hives Syrup - 2 salad oil - 18 barley water -
 Another (for self)
 4 spoonful Hives Syrup - 5 Paregoric - 14 barley water - or water.

Chloride of Potash 1 dr. to 1/2 pt water. for gargle. - B

1 teaspoonful Spearmint Wine to 2 of water - 1 spoonful Water
 to be used to allay pain -

15 drops Paregoric to some glass lined tea or coffee cup, flavored
 with Lemon - for tickling cough - Ellis -

Wash for the Teeth & Gums.

Juice of $\frac{1}{2}$ Lemon - Spoonful of very rough claret
or port wine - 10 grs. Sulphate of Quinine - a few
drops of Eau-de-Cologne or oil of Bergamot - Keep
in a well stoppered bottle for use.

Gargle

1 Teaspoonful powdered Alum - glass port wine -
cup strong sage tea. -

For Sore Throat.

Mix $\frac{1}{4}$ oz finely pulverized Saltpetre with 3 oz Honey
dilute with Vinegar - use as a gargle - Or take
a small Spoonful into the mouth occasionally & let it
dissolve slowly.

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Mixture for washing clothes.

C. Ross

3 Tablespoons Ammoniac 1 lb Spts. Turpentine 1 lb Soap
 boiling water to cover clothes - Let them lie over
 night; wash them out of this water - If any soiled
 parts still remain, rub on soap & wash in fresh
 water - Rinse, then &c

To clean Woolen or Silk -

Equal quantities soft soap & honey - Dissolved
 in a little alcohol over a slow fire - Spread the
 material on a table - Dip a bunch in the liquid
 which should at least be lukewarm - Rub well on
 both sides till quite wet, rinse in 4 waters, but do
 not wring the stuff. - Hang on a line, soon on
 the wrong side still damp - Silk cravats, ribbons
 may be cleaned this way.

To Bleach Ferns - & Skeleton Leaves

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Ferns are bleached in the same manner as skeleton leaves, by being placed entire in a solution of chloride of lime - one tablespoonful being mixed with two quarts of water or for a smaller quantity a dessert spoonful in a quart. They must be allowed to remain until bleached, which generally takes a week or ten days & carefully watched from time to time in order that the progress may be seen, and that they may not remain too long in the chloride, which would make them very brittle & finally destroy them altogether. When taken out of the bleaching solution they should be laid in clean water & be changed five or six times & afterwards dried on blotting paper. The greatest care must be taken in moving them from one vessel to another as they are intensely ~~brittle~~ brittle when wet & are on dry are often broken by merely moving them from the chloride to the water and to get one quite perfect in twelve may be considered fortunate. The ferns for bleaching should not be too young the smallest

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must be selected and if in fruit so much the better, as there are stronger than - The best ferns for bleaching are *Adiantum* & *Asplenium*. *Cystopteris fragilis* - *Adiantum Capillus*. *Vincetoxicum* and *Dicentra* *humulata*.

"Mud" on Moles

This to be got rid of on doles by brushing well with flower of Sulphur overnight, and turning it off in the morning. A good circulation of fresh air is very conducive to the better well being of the plants.

To clean Ivory

The best way of cleaning carved Ivory is to brush it well with rather thick whiting & water. Let it dry & then brush it thoroughly with a dry nail brush, till all the whiting is gone. This will give it a beautiful polish. Soap is very bad for Ivory.

Oil Stains out of Wood

Make a paste of soft soap, Fuller's earth & a little pearlash with hot water, - cover the spots well with it, let it dry on, the next day scour it off with soft or yellow soap - The process may have to be repeated.

To clean Filigree Silver.

Boil in soap & water five minutes, put the ornaments in a basin with some hot soap & water, scrub gently with a brush while hot, rinse & dry with a linen rag; heat a brick on which place the ornaments to dry off every remaining particle of moisture — This recipe is from a Maltese jeweller & keeps ornaments in violet-broder or — spirits of Hartshorn applied with a soft tooth brush — or — keep filigree ornaments in a box of Arrow-root powder — they will keep perfectly clean & retain their original whiteness — It will cleanse without destroying them & the powder can be blown off the ornaments when they are to be worn.

To remove fruit stains

The tablespoonful of liquid ammonia to every gallon of water used in washing, is the most effectual mode of removing not only fruit but coffee stains & all other stains from table linen — or — Tie up some Cream of Tartar in the stained part, so as to form a kind of bag, then put

11th The linen in a bath of soap & cold water & boil it for a while - Then while hot transfer it into lukewarm water & wring it well, dry & iron it -

To wash Calicoes

Put wheat bran in a bag, boil and take half the water to wash in, half to wring in; use no soap. This will cleanse without fading & stiffen them without stretch, Iron on the wrong side, & they will look as if just out of the store. -

Candle to burn all night -

When a dull light is needed or when matches are laid, put finely powdered salt on the candle till it reaches the black part of the wick. In this way a mild & steady light may be kept through the night by a small piece of candle.

Home made Poison

Fill a large wide-mouthed pickle bottle with cold water to within two or three inches of the top. Then take a long-necked flask & plunge the neck into the bottle as far as it will go. In five minutes the water will rise into the neck of the flask even higher than the pickle bottle.

— Miscellaneous Receipts. —

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— Pomatum. —

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Bees grease — $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Hog lard — $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Beef marrow — to be beaten well, or well beaten, and perfume, to suit, to be added. —

OR:

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Beef marrow — $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Hog lard — to be well whisked and perfumed to fancy. —

OR:

1 pint Bees Oil — 3 lb. Hog lard — 3 oz. Spermaceti — *whisk all well together, for an hour — when nearly whisked sufficiently, add 1 oz. oil, of any kind of perfume to suit — to suit $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Oil Bergamot & $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. Oil Verbena — finish whisking. — * render the lard or marrow in water, when warm stir well. Repeat several times — each time skimming the clean fat off. —

not so ready as this it

will give trouble on with 1 lb. of

of the mouth of the glass & do —

Before a large quantity of water &

the water will be better & the

have the glass very hot & the

before the water is poured in

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— Camphorated Spirits. —

Dissolve 50g Camphor in 1 pint of
Spirits of Wine, to smother the head in
headache and fever. —

— Tincture of Myrrh. —

Dissolve 4 ounces of Gum Myrrh in 1 qt
of Spirits of Wine for 3 or 3 weeks, strain
thru blotting paper. — Peruvian bark added
is an improvement. Or: —

3oz. gum. myrrh — 3.0g. spirits wine — 10 oz
distilled water. —

— Wash for the Hair. —

3 drams: Essence of Ambergris dissolved in
1 pint Spirits Wine, applied to the head in
sufficient quantity to wet it, will a fine
look come, and mind itch, after applying
marrow or beard grease. —

1/2 oz Camphor 1/2 oz Myrrh — 5 oz spirits wine —
1 pint distilled water — 1 pint —

— Blacking Lute. —

Lute - Nitrate of Silver 1 Drachm -
 Gum $\frac{1}{2}$ Drachm - Distilled or Rain water
 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz - Lute - 1 Drachm -
 Wash - Subcarbonate of Soda 2 oz - Gum $\frac{1}{2}$ oz -
 Water 4 oz. —

— Receipt for preventing the Hair
 from falling off. —

Oil of Sassafras or Olive oil 1 oz. - Castor oil
 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz - Oil Rosemary $\frac{1}{2}$ Drachm - Tinct. Can-
 tharid $\times \times$ drops - If liked - $\times \times$ drops - Ether
 of Rose. —

— Tooth Powder. —

Prepared Chalk 2 oz - Orris root. 3 oz - Cuttle
 fish 1 oz - Powdered Myrrh - $\frac{1}{2}$ oz -

— Liquid Blacking. —

Take whites of eggs - Ivory Black and Brown -
 Mix and brush on wet - and allow to dry. —

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— Lemning Drops. —

Ol. Serebinth *Stolis* ℥ijv - 4 drams - Ol. Lemonis ℥j. 1oz.

— Curry Powder. —

P. Lem. Coriand ℥ij 3oz - P. Pip. Nigra ℥ij 1 1/2 oz -
 P. Pip. Cayenna ℥ij 2 drams - P. Lem. Cymin ℥ij
 6 drams - P. Lem. Foenugreek - ℥ij 1/2 drams - mix -

— British Oil. —

Petrolei Barbadoensis ℥xv. 4 oz - Sp. Serebinth ℥p -
 1/2 pint - Ol. Bals. Maria ℥xv. 4 drams - etc -

— Chinese Cement. —

Gum Mastick - ℥ij - 2 drams - Scthiocola opt ℥j. 1oz.
 Dissolve the gum in Sp. Wine &c and soften
 the Scthiocola with warm water, after which
 mix, and bottle when hot. -

— French Polish. —

Gum Shellac ℥ij. 3oz. Gum Mastick ℥j. 1oz -
 Gum Turp. ℥j 1oz - Sp. Wine Rectif - ℥xv. 40 oz -

— White Varnish. —

Gum Turpentine ℥j - 10 z - Gum Mastic ℥ss - $\frac{1}{2}$ oz -
Sp. Wine Rectif. Op. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint. - ~~At~~ -

— Plate Powder. —

Calcis carb. ℞j - 1 lb - Creta L. ℥ij 3 oz -
Hydrarg. ℥ Creta ℥ij $\frac{3}{4}$ oz & 5 drms - ~~etc.~~ -

— Polishing paste for Brads. —

Wotten Stone sth. Soft Soap 15 oz - Olive Oil 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz -
Chalk to Mercury - 4 oz - Turpentine Spirit -
Spirits of Wine 8 drms - Mix. -

— India Rubber Varnish. —

Gum Shellac 3 oz - Lamp Black 3 drms -
Rec. Sp. Wine 1 Pt - Canada Balsam $3\frac{1}{2}$ drms -
Venice Turpentine 3 drms - Put in warmth
until the gum is dissolved - Sp. Wine to be
strong. -

— Bottle Cement. —

Blk. Resin $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. — Sealing wax $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. — Put soap
 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz — Melted — when it foths up before
 all is melted and likely to boil over, stir
 with a tallow candle, which will settle
 the froth till all is melted and fit for
 use. —

— Cement for China or Glass —

$\frac{1}{2}$ pt of milk add $\frac{1}{2}$ pt Tumeric to curdle it,
 then separate the curds from the whey.
 mix the whey with the whites of 4 or 5 eggs.
 beating the whole well together, when
 well mixed add a little quick lime
 sifted thro' a fine sieve till it acquires
 the consistency of a paste — This cement
 dries soon and resists fire and water.

or
 A thick solution of Gum-Arabic in warm water + stir in Plaster of Paris till
 the mixture is of right consistency. Apply with a brush to the fractured edges of
 the China + sticks them together. — In three days the article cannot be broken
 in the same place.

— To clean plated articles. —

1oz. Killed quick silver - $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. best whiting sifted, mix them with spirits of wine when used. —

Curry Powder. —

Carriander seed 3oz - Turmeric 3oz - Blk. pepper, mustard and ginger 1oz - Allspice and Clo Cardamoms $\frac{1}{2}$ oz - each & Sumino seed $\frac{1}{4}$ oz - Thoroughly ground and mix - Keep in a well stopped bottle. — (Kitchener.)

— Cayenne pepper. —

The flavor of English Chilies is - very superior to that of the Capsicums, and will be good in proportion as they are dried as soon as possible, taking care not to burn them - Take away the stalks and put into a bollander, but before they are dried, they will require full 15 hours to dry, then put them into a mortar with one fourth their weight of salt - pound and rub them

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till they are as fine as powder, put them into well stopped bottles - they may be ground in a mill - passed thro' a cloth time, and sifted thro' a fine Woven head sieve - Care must be taken to keep it from getting in the eyes. — (Kilchener)

— Ginger Beer Powder. —

White sugar 13 oz - sub carb. soda 2 1/2 oz -

powdered ginger 2 drms. — Blue Paper 3 drms. ea

White paper — Tart. Acid - 5 oz - powdered ginger 1/2 oz
2 samples in each paper —

— Lime Juice —

Tart. Acid 5 oz - Citric Acid 1 drms. - Water 1 gal.
Sp. of Wine - 2 oz - —

— Lemon Syrup. —

14 lb sugar - half crushed - 8 gals. water - boil
and skim with Linings and eggs - strain &
add when cold which is important - 1/6 lb.

Sulphuric Acid, dissolved in 1 pt. water - 2 3/4 oz
 Oil Lemons, dissolved in 1 pt. sp. Wine. —
 Stain for Wood. —

Barbours Blue - 1/2 oz - Nitrous Acid 1 1/2 oz -
 — To keep meat pickle from rusting. —
 Musatic Acid 1/2 oz - to 10. gals. of pickle. —
 — Ess. of Ginger. —

Red Zingib: Cont: 1/2 lb. 1/2 lb - Pip Cayenne 1/2 lb -
 Green Stigmat 1/2 lb - 1/2 lb - Sp. Wine Rectif. 1/2 lb -
 1/2 gal. —

— Rancous Oye —

Green Cambric 1 oz - Amatto Resin 1 oz -
 Potas Carbonat aa 1/2 1 oz - Aqua - 4 pts. — Boil
 15 minutes. —

— A good green. —

Lay 1 oz Cambric in 1/2 pt. water - put 1/2 oz. good
 stone Blue in a little water - when they are
 both dissolved mix - add 1/2 pt. more water
 and 1/2 lb. fine sugar - boil a little, put into a

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Callipot - It will keep for years - be careful
not to make too deep a green, for a
very little will do at a time. -

- To dye Purple feathers. -
A solution of cochineal, to which add a small
portion of Permian, dissolved with a few
drops of hartshorn spirits. -

- Blue. -
A solution of liquid blue or sulphate of Indigo -

Buff
Annatto boiled in water with a little
pearlash. -

Grey. -
Common Ink.

Green. -
Mixture of Permian mixed with liquid blue.

To Dye Black.

Sagwood chips boiled - and liquid Lycopods;
 1/2 lb the material to be well wet in the lycopods,
 then dipped in the liquid sagwood.

Yellow Dye.

Boil in a brass basin one handful of golden
 rod in as much water as will soak it,
 then add 1 oz. alum to each gal. of liquid.

Green Dye.

Dye the material in the liquid for dying
 yellow, and dry it; add 1 oz. of Spanish
 Goat to 1 gal. of human urine, and in
 this steep the material that was dyed
 yellow for 3 days, again dry it, and wash
 in cold water.

Red Sealing Wax.

Gum lac 5 lbs. Vermilion 4 oz. Oil Turpentine
 and China oil, each 8 oz. — or:
 Shellac 5 lbs. Balsam 5 lbs. Oil turpentine 5 lbs.

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Vermillion 13 oz. prepared chalk 4 oz. —
 Another —

Yellow resin 5 lb. Shellac 5 lb. Venice turpentine 3 lb. Vermillion 8 oz. —
 — Another. —

Shellac and yellow resin each 4 lb.
 Venice turpentine 1 lb. Vermillion or
 Pale or Rose Armenia enough to colour.
 — Black Sealing Wax —

Same proportions as above, but Lamp-
 black used instead of Vermillion or Pale
 Armenia. —

Another. —

5 lb. resin — 1 lb. Burgundy Pitch — 4 lb. yellow
 wax — a little gum mastic. —

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— Plaster or Gum for Grafts. — 4oz
1oz of Sallaw: — 2oz: Resin: — 4oz: Colic: —
Melt the whole together and pour it in
cold water, when cool enough to handle,
take it out and work it until white, it
will keep for years. —

— Cleaning Furniture. —

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb Raw linseed Oil — $\frac{1}{3}$ Spirits of Turpentine
 $\frac{1}{3}$ good white wine vinegar & to be mixed
together, bottled and kept six tight —
and rubbed on in small quantities with
a flannel. —

Red Precipitate or Whites Digestive
Ointment. —

4ozs Lard 4oz. — Resin 1oz. — Venice Turpentine
3oz. — Red Vitriolated Sweet silver or Red Precip.
Rate finely powdered 3oz. — Mix the 3
first ingredients over a slow fire, and
while the mixture is liquid but nearly

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could stir in powder, vary the proportion of precipitate to make the ointment more stimulating. Oil or benzo turpentine are equally good: for drawing a carb in a Hæmorrhoid.

- To destroy Batts in a horse -

To 4 oz: ground glass or more if required add 1 pt. of Castor oil. - Give this to the horse in one dose, in the morning fasting and 2 or 3 days after give a Abusive Purgative -

To remove Mildew

Take 2 oz chloride lime, pour on 1 qt boiling water, then add 3 pt of cold water; steep the linen 12 hours, when every spot will be extracted.

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— To take out Iron moulds, ink stains &c
from Linen &c

Apply salts of lemon to the stain, after having
washed the linen with water, then lay the
linen with the salts of lemon on, on a
grate or hot water plate, filled with boiling
water, in a short time the stains will
disappear. —

— To remove stains from Linen or Cotton. —
Put a small quantity of Brimstone into a
skillet and drop in a live coal of fire —
having first cut the stained spot in the
material — lay the cloth over the skillet so
as to let the fumes have full access to
the stain — it will soon disappear or
become so small so as to wash out.

— To make a white wash that will
preserve its whiteness and not rub off. —
Common or potatoe starch made

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for starching clothes - add it to whitening
and water at the right consistence for
white muslin and mix together - Let
the water be a little warmer than the
starch may more readily mix with
the water. —

— Lamp glass seed steeped in water,
rubbing the eyelids in a child's hair,
it is said will expel vermin from it —

Lamp wicks. —

A piece of clean cotton stockings makes
a good lamp wick. —

— Save all —

A cork with 3 pins in it makes a
good save-all. —

— To remove the formation of crust
upon the inside of tea kettles from
hard water. —

Put into the kettle a flat oyster shell

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and keep it constantly there, it will attract the strong particles that are in the water to itself and prevent their forming on the kettle. —

Sulphur for Plants. —

Stones of Sulphur tied up in a piece of muslin and dusted on the leaves and shoots of young plants will destroy insects and worms which infect and prey on vegetables. —

Lime for Turnips. —

Lime sown by hand as soon as the turnips are sown — it should be checked before sowing. —

Salted meat or Fish. —

When meat or fish be from intense heat, or long keeping are in danger of spoiling, put 3 or 4 pieces of charcoal about the size of an egg in the water you boil them

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in, and they will be quite sweet when cooked. —

— Sal Soda. —

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. dissolved in 1 qt. soft soap - Steep the clothes in water all night - have ready a kettle of water with crabs or cold milk &c. - Take them out and give them a good washing put in the Sal Soda and the clothes Boil an hour - take them out and give them a good washing this the same they were boiled in. Being careful to take out all the streaks - then rinse in 3 waters proceed as usual. —

- 3 lbs. Sal Soda - 3 lbs. yellow soap - 10 qts. water - Put the soap in thin slices, boil all together 3 hours, then strain - let it cool, it is then fit for use - put the clothes in soak the night before

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and to every pail of water in which
you boil them add 1 lb. Soap - they
will need no rubbing - merely wash
them out, and they will be perfectly
white.

— Method of fattening Chickens expen-
ditiously.

Take a quantity of rice, grind or pound it
into a fine powder, mix sufficient for
present use with milk or a little sugar-
syrup, stir the whole over the fire, until
it becomes a thick paste, feed the chick-
ens in the day time only, but putting
as much as they can eat, but no more -
in the trough. - It must be eaten
while warm, and if they have also
been to drink, they will soon get very
fat. —

— To take Red stains out of Black Silk. —
 Touch the spot with spirits of Hartshorn. —
 — To take spots of grease out of Books,
 Prints, wood or paper. —

After having gently warmed the paper, &c.
 that is soiled with grease, oil or any
 fatty body, take out as much as possible
 by covering it with blotting paper and
 pressing over it repeatedly, a heated iron.
 Then dip a small camel's hair brush
 into rectified oil of turpentine / not common
 oil of Turpentine which would leave a
 stain. / heated, to and draw it gently
 over both sides of the paper, and again
 apply after each application blotting
 paper and the heated iron. When the
 grease is entirely removed, to restore
 the paper to its former whiteness. Dip
 another brush into a mixture of equal

facts rectified spirits of wine and sulphuric ether, and draw it over the stained part, particularly round the edges, to remove the Ladder, which may still present a stain. - By employing these means carefully the Great Disappears, if the process has been employed on a part written on with common ink or printed with printers ink, it will not suffer the least alteration. -

Dyeing Feathers. -

Feathers after having been washed in soap and water may be dyed in the following manner. -

Red Colour. - Brew the feathers three hours in water and then three a solution of the red colour of Chastanets, which is sold under the name of red Sanders. - Yellow! - by brewing the feathers three

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a spirituous tincture of Turmeric. It is rendered bright yellow by adding a little lemon-juice —

— Easy method of restoring linen or cotton wearing apparel and other goods, when discoloured by age, bed sootings &c to their original whiteness, without injuring their fabric, and discharging from them at the same time spots of port wine, tea prints, coffee &c —

Take 1 quart, say 1^{lb} of common Soda, put it into a jar or stone jar — pour over it 8 quarts 18 lbs or 8 pints of boiling soft water. Put the article to be restored in this fluid 12 hours, and then boil them in it 4 or 5 hours, this being done take them out and put them into a liquid prepared as follows. — Take one part of hyposulphate of lime 1 pint.

chased under the name of washing ~~stone~~ ^{glass}
 put it into a stone or glass bottle and pour
 over it 8 parts of soft water. Leave the mixture
 to stand at least 3 days, during which stir
 it frequently - This being done decant the
 clear fluid from the indissoluble
 residue at the bottom, and immerse
 into it for 34 or 36 hours the articles which
 are intended to be bleached. Ink stains
 will not be effected by it.

— Cement for China, Earthenware, glass,
 marble - metals. —

Dissolve 5 or 6 pieces of mastic, as large as
 peas, in as much highly rectified alcohol
 as will render it liquid. In another
 vessel dissolve also as much Linseed
 which has been previously soaked in water
 until it is swollen and become soft in
 as much French Brandy or Rum, as will

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make 2 ounces or about 5 table-spoonfuls, -
 by measure, of strong glue, add 3 pieces
 of gum ammoniac of the size of a pea,
 which must be ground till dissolved.
 Then mix the whole with a very gentle
 heat, keep it in a phial, well stoppered.
 When it is to be used, set the bottle in
 hot water, and after having warmed
 the things, apply the cement, and keep
 the joined surfaces in close contact
 for 12 hours. The joining made with
 this cement can scarcely be perceived -
 they will firmly adhere and cannot be
 separated, indeed so strong is the union
 that the substances will sooner break
 elsewhere than at the joined part. -

— Method of destroying the Insect that
injures Apple trees —

There is an insect, a species of the
Aphis, which eats the bark of the apple
trees, so much that it destroys the tree.
As soon as the insect appears, which is
generally known early in the spring, by
exuding a white gummy substance like
cotton like substance upon such of the rough knotty
surfaces of the bark as have affected it
shelter during the winter. Cut away
with the pruning knife all the dead
bark from the parts affected, and then
immediately cover the wounds by means
of a painted brush, with a kind of
paint, composed of oil of Tar and yellow
ocher, mixed to the consistency of cream, and
also cover such other parts as may be likely
to harbour the insect or subject to its attack.

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The application may be made at all seasons, and by the addition of a little lamp black, may be readily made to correspond in colour with the bark of the tree so as not to become at all offensive to the eye. It is indeed so convenient an ~~excitum~~ ^{means} of defence against the bad effects of both insects and weather, that it should be used after the knife on all occasions. —

— Grease spots can be taken out of floors, with strong saleratus water, mixed with sand. — and on goods, or paper — french chalk, grated thick on them, cover with soft brown paper, and put a moderately hot iron, and let it remain until cold.

— An excellent mixture for cleaning Kells &c. is soft soap — 1/4 lb. cotton stone — beaten to a paste with boiling water. —

Indian Cement.

Green Mastic ½ oz - Green Chlorine ½ oz -
to be finely powdered and dissolved in 4 oz of
of water. Potash ½ oz. dissolved in 5 oz. water and
mixed with the first. -

Lemmonade -

Leaf Sugar. 1 lb. 2 oz - Ess: Lemon 1 Ounce. Salt:
Acid. and Soda, of each 4 oz. put 1 or 3 tea-
spoonfuls into a pint of Spring water. -

to make Sops for immediate use -

5 lbs. Grease to 1 of Potash - heat the grease,
and pour it on the potash - then add
5 or 6 Spoonfuls of boiling water, let it stand
until next day, then pour on water
sufficient to shake it the proper consistency,
stirring it well. Mrs L

Waxy secret for increasing the quantity
of Cream. -

Have ready 3 pails in boiling water, and

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on the new milk's coming, take out the hot pans, put the milk in one, and cover it over with the other.

— To Keep Potatoes. —

Dig a trench in the ground in a dry place, put in your potatoes and cover with soil about 3 feet of earth, if not snow enough in the winter to cover them, put 5 or 6 inches or more of straw over them, and they will keep well until Spring. —

— To Preserve the Skins of Animals. —
 Assesinate of potash, sulphate alumine,
 and camphor each 2 drachms. white
 soap in powder $\frac{1}{2}$ oz - Lbs: wine 5 oz: - Lbs: of
 a mild Rye-oil 30 drops - Lbs: wine to be 35
 degrees - and spread on the skins with
 the aid of a pencil. —

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To mend old Crockery. — Cement
Pound and sift some unslacked lime on
a plate — take the white of an egg and
mix with it as soon as possible to smooth
the edges, and place them neatly together —
add a piece of linen if necessary. —

Cements for China. —
Equal parts of Blue — white of egg — white
lead — The juice of Garlic is also a good
Cement, also boiling them in a pint of skim milk,
with lime. — Another excellent cement is
made by steeping 8 oz. Blue, for some hours in
distilled vinegar, and afterwards boiling
them together. Then pound to a soft pulp,
a clove of garlic and 1/2 oz. of ox-gall — the
juice of which must be strained and then a
linen cloth and added to the vinegar
and glue — then a dram of gum Cam-
dash powdered — 1 dram. Turpentine 1/2 dr.

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Saltsol, and of Mastic powder, with 1/2 oz. highly rectified Spts. wine, put together into a closely stoppered bottle, and put into a place where the mixture can be gently heated - here it must remain 3 hours, and frequently shaken. This solution must be poured on the solution of glue while hot, and both must be stirred with a stick. Part of the mixture must be evaporated by the fire when it will be fit for use. This cement must be bet. with vinegar, and melted over the fire, before it is used. When glass is to be cemented, some powdered glass should be mixed with it. —

— Soapstone Blank Lace. —

Scrub the lace, and sew it on linen — cut the linen with white soap — let it steep for a night in cold water — in the morning squeeze and wring it, cut the thread — open it and put it out to dry a little — put a little Soapstone dissolved in the boiling water — soak it with an Iron not hot. —

— For Destroying Cockroaches. —

The following method is it once simple and effective — Brew from the stalks &c. a small quantity of that odorous vegetable called Poke-root — Boil this water until the juices are extracted, and mix the liquor with good molasses — spread the mixture on larger platters or soup plates, place these wherever the cockroaches sit, and the enemy will be found slain by dozens and hundreds in the following

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morning. A gentleman to whom we are indebted for this information, states that he has slaughtered 500 in one night, by the above process. And that their rot, which has been boiled, being thrown into a closet, thickly infested by the vermin, the place was purified entirely in a few days, great numbers being left dead upon the floor! —

———— To clean Water Casks. ———

Scrub the inside well with water and sand afterwards apply a quantity of charcoal dust. Another and better method is to mix them with a pretty strong solution of Oil of Vitriol and water, which will entirely deprive them of their foulness. —

———— To sweeten sweet Casks. ———

After scalding and washing clean, lay it over a portable furnace or kettle, pour

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tanning charcoal, evenly set on fire, let it
stand 8 or 10 minutes, or until partially dried.
let the coals be raised a little, so as not
to smother the fire. If several are to be
rectified, throw some small bits of coal
on the furnace each time. —

Macassar Oil.

3oz. Oil Almonds - 3oz. Olive Oil - 25 drops oil of
Turpentine - a small piece of Alkanet root.

— To render Boots water tight and very
durable. —

1 lb. Tallow - $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Resin - $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Lead - $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. Bees-
wax - $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Turpentine. — Heat the whole
and mix well together, take from the
fire and stir until cool - warm and rub
the boots, and while warm rub them well
with the mixture several times. To make
the boots polish, rub them 24 hours after with
the following - $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Bees-wax - $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Spirits Turpentine

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1 teaspoonful of Lamp-black —
 To destroy Flies. —

One pint of milk, ½ lb. raw sugar — 3oz. ground
 pepper, mixed and simmered together
 for 10 minutes; to be put in shallow vessels.
 ——— To remove from leather.

In 1 qt. of urine, dissolve 1oz. Turpentine,
 near a open stove or fire — then add 3oz.
 Venice turpentine and Lamp black sufficient
 to blacken it well, bottle and cork tight.

N.B. mix the turpentine and Lamp black to-
 gether, before adding the rest.
 ——— To make Carmine.

Boil 10 qts. Rain water, allow to cool, strain,
 put into a clean earthen vessel and
 make to simmer — add 1oz. finely powdered
 Cochineal. —

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Pollen - rubbed on the hands, to enable
persons working fine combs, to be freed
from the evil effects of sweating hands.

— Liquid Blacking. —

1 lb. Sooty Black. — 1 lb. good muscades — 4 oz.
sage or olive oil — mix well — then add —
4 oz. oil of Vitriol — 1/3 oz. green copperas pow-
dered & 1 qt. Camellia — 1/2 oz. gum arabic.
dissolved in 1 qt. cold water. —

— Calicut Receipt for Catching Rats. —

5 drops oil Rhodium — 1 lb. drops oil. bilibet
1 grain musk — 13 drops oil Caraway — Balsam
as much as will lie on a copper — Then
above to be mixed together, with 2 lb. of
oatmeal & hops laid to be boiled hard and
grated down, and a little to be put in
the trap above. before touching the trap,
rub the hands with the mixture

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Mistures of Perfumes.

Lubins "Heliodore" 1 tablespoonful -
 Otter Rose - 30 drops - Bergamot 1 table spoon-
 full - musk 30 drops - (the remainder
 to consist of good Eau-de-Cologne to make
 1 pint. S.

Another mixture.

Lubins "Sackey Club" - 3 table spoonful -
 Otter Rose 135 drops - musk 30. drops -
 Bergamot 1 table spoonful - the remainder
 of good Eau-de-Cologne to fill a pint
 bottle.

Es: Sennam.

Take the seeds of Sennam very thinly
 pared, beat it with sugar in a mill,
 then dry it, when dry, powder for use.

Cement for Glass.

Singlals boiled in spirits of wine, will produce a fine transparent cement, which will unite broken glass, so as to render the fracture insensible and perfectly secure. —

— to remove stains and marks from Books. —

A solution of Oxalic acid, Nitric acid or Lactic acid, is attended with the least risk, and may be applied upon the paper and prints without fear of damage.

These acids taking out writing ink, and not touching the printing, can be used for restoring books where the margins have been written upon, without attacking the text. —

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To clean Alabaster.

A pint of cold rain water - some of eggs -
 fortis mixed together. Wash the alabaster in
 this liquid, with a brush for 5 minutes,
 then rinse it in clean water - wipe it,
 and let it for 5 or 6 hours in the sun to
 dry. Its crack should be used, it destroys
 the alabaster.

Bring Haukeen color.

Boil leaves of the willow in very clear
 water, afterwards pass the decoction
 thro' a thin band, and add singlals till
 the liquor is entirely bright. The
 willow leaves, besides the coloring matter
 which they contain, have still the
 property of tan, a property which
 weakens the coloring matter and renders
 it insoluble, if singlals was not added.
 This water will serve to dye thread or

Cotton stuffs, having the shades at plealale
 To render the dye more perfect, the stuffs
 should be soaked in a bath of Citron
 acid covered with water, which renders
 the color more brilliant, and prevents it
 from turning pale. Besides the beauty of
 this color, the process is so simple, and gives
 so fine a dye, that any one can prepare it.

— To preserve glasses & frames from the sun's rays.
 Boil 3 or 4 ounces in spirit of water - then with
 a gilding brush, do over the glasses and
 frames and the film will not light on
 the article marked. —

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4ozs. redigastake - water.
 4ozs. charcoal - water.
 4ozs. hypericum - water.

To purify Oil for Lintis —

To 1 gal olive oil. Take the whites of 4 eggs, - Tartaric Acid, the size of a filbert nut, - A handful of Charcoal well pulverized - Mix the ingredients, boil up the oil, when just to the Boil, put in the ingredients and boil a few minutes, while cooling, stir frequently, let it settle, when cool bottle for use. — Lbs. Milk is sometimes used with the above, in purifying. —

To clean Bird Gloves.

Lay them ~~on~~ flat on white paper - or, still better, lay them on a wooden board - then, with a flannel dipped in pure oil of Turpentine / Gaftha, rub until the dirt is removed. Rub partially dry, by means of a flannel, then keep in a hot room before the fire, until the smell of Turpentine is dissipated. Lbs. Lemon may be used, instead of Turpentine, but is more tedious.

— To clean Hair Brushes. —

Use Soda dissolved in cold water, instead of Soap and hot water. The latter may cause softening the bristles and the rubbing completes the destruction. Soda, having an affinity for greases, cleans the brushes, with a little friction. Hair brushes are generally valued by the whiteness and brilliancy of the hair, which is therefore prepared, for which means injured to suit the fastidious taste. Dark we do not mean black, but not white. Foreign thick, coarse looking, brushes, make the most durable brushes.

— To give Bristles the appearance of Marble. —

Dissolve Gum in water to a strong solution by means of heat. The brush is then thoroughly dried, and, in that state, plunged in the liquid solution where it is left for

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15 to 30 minutes, then suspend over the liquid till it ceases to drop. When it is cool, apply more of the solution to it by means of a sponge, and continue the operation until the album forms a crystalline coat on the surface. When perfectly dry, polish with sand paper, and finish by polishing with linen, slightly moistened with pure water. Use a tub of wood, heated by means of a boiler of water for the solution, in preference to metallic substances, which will discolor it more or less.

To preserve bell metal & keep from rusting
 pour 1 lb. of oil of vitriol to 10 gal. of pickle.

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— Coloring for Walls. —

May be made with fresh slacked lime, to which a little sulphate of iron / copperas / added will give a warm tint. This coloring is useful for a brick house that has become dirty and black; it should be done before the wall has been fresh painted, and if the tint be well chosen the house will look nearly as if just built. Painting stone or stuccoed walls with oil colors has been found sometimes a good practice, and I observed them very much. Lime whitening is a wash, made by mixing lime with water alone, and laying it on with a large flat brush; it is used for roads and similar places. I required art to be capable of rubbing off some coarse sugar may be added. An excellent lime wash for walls or boarding of out-

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houses or cottages may be made as follows:—
 Half fill with water a tub of 5 or 8 gals.
 add add to it as much of clean, sharp,
 and rather coarse sand, and of lime,
 fresh burnt, in about equal quantities.
 as much as will make, when stirred
 up and mixed, a mass about the
 thickness of cream.— Lay this on the
 walls with a large brush, taking care
 to stir up the mixture every time the
 brush is dipped in. So as to take up as much
 sand as possible. The fresher the lime is
 the better, which if good and proper for
 the purpose, will make the water work.

Effervescing Drinks

Purchase in the proportion of 1 oz. of Tartaric Acid to 3 of Soda - Keep each closely corked. As used put a small teaspoonful of the Soda into two thirds of a tumbler of water. Dissolve or mix it immediately & then stir in briskly about 1/2 pint of the acid, & drink it for cooling. Sprinkle with sugar to make slightly sweeter, add Rochelle salt to the Soda; & to prevent flatulency, add a little ginger. Or to make pink beer, a little ginger & cochineal, before stirring in the Acid. Fruit, Sugar may be used instead of the Tartaric for making very fine effervescing drinks. —

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To remove marks from a table.

If a whitish mark is left on a table, by carelessly letting on a pitcher of boiling water or a hot dish, pour some lamp oil on the spot, & rub hard with a soft cloth. Then pour on a little spirits of wine or Cologne and rub dry with another cloth. The mark will disappear and the table look as well as ever. —

— A cheap filter for water. —

Take a large pan or tank, & filter the water by ascending, thro' a sponge stuffed in a hole at the bottom of flower pots; using two pots, — the lower one being ^{half} filled with charcoal, and loosely covered with fine flannel — the upper one placed in it, so as to sink the flannel with it & then secured with a string. Nothing can be more simple, or more easily cleaned. —

Chambraine Sauce

Put to 5 lbs loaf or crushed sugar - 1 lb
 bruised Jamaica Ginger - 10 pts boiling
 water - When barely cold strain into
 a cloth. Then add 50 drops Essential
 Oil of Peppery dissolved in half a gill
 of Alcohol - and about 3 tablespoonful
 of fresh yeast - after having been
 brewed for a day or two - bottle in
 strong bottles with good corks, well
 tied down - It will be fit to use in
 a few days - to be kept in a cool
 cellar.

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— To give 4 fine shells to brown —

Take two ounces of fine white from arabic powder put it into a pitcher, and pour on it a pint or more of boiling water (according to the degree of strength you desire), and then having covered it, let it set all night. In the morning pour it carefully from the dregs into a clean bottle, cork it, and keep it for use. A tablespoonful of this pure water poured into a pint of starch made in the usual manner will give to linen either white or painted, a look of newness, when nothing else can restore them after washing. It is also good (much diluted) for thin white smocks and bobinet.

To kill weeds in ground

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. nitrate soda to 1 gal. water, with which
sprinkle water every second day. Each
intermediate day using water alone.
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$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. nitrate soda to 2 gal. water, and
use every day. In each case give
up watering when the bulb begins to
form.

— Garden fertilizer —

$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Sulphate ammonia to 1 gal. water, with
which, water plants and trees once a week.
The other days using water only. Continue
this from 2 to 4 weeks, sometimes longer.
72.

$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Sulphate ammonia to 5 gal. water,
may be used every day, until vegetation
is vigorous; discontinuing gradually.

— Bay Poison —

1 oz. Corrosive sublimate. & 1 pint Alcohol —

Boiling Ammonia

Solution of 1 lb. Common green copperas to
1 gal. water, sprinkled over manure heap
in an ordinary watering pot.

Antiseptic

minutes of time spent in see how I have — all
the time and as a rule a good fortnight

Disinfecting

Manure

Right sort. put manure charcoal gas furnace

Common Plaster (Prothargos)

1 Bbl. lime — 1 Bbl. salt —

dissolve the salt in as little water as will dissolve it, then
slake the lime in the water, putting no more than
will dry & crack it of a firm thick paste, put on the
remainder daily until the bucket is taken off the water

Plastered Soap

10 lb tartar — 1/2 lb potash — 1 lb soda ash —

1 lb Pot ash — 1/2 lb potash — 1 lb soda ash —

1 lb Soda ash — 1/2 lb potash — 1 lb soda ash —

2 lb Soda ash — 1/2 lb potash — 1 lb soda ash —

10 lb Soda ash — 1/2 lb potash — 1 lb soda ash —

Soft water to cover well — 1 Bbl. lime

Formation Paste

1 part blue clay — 1 part red iron — on 2 parts

purified coal dust or nearly pure lignite —

the best, carefully, — after it is cold and is fit for use

Chesty Cough Soup

50 gal. water — 4 Rus. Peas
 2 lbs. butter — 52 lbs. meat
 20 lbs. onions — 1 lb. salt
 13 oz. pepper — 5 lbs. fat Pork
 Boil with water and boil well

Pepin Cacao

1 gal. cold milk —
 1 gal. cold water — } Boil half
 1 heaped table spoon ground cacao nibs } an hour
 To Purify blood in Spring.
 Sulfur 3 lb - 3 oz 7 mix in Thistle.
 Cream tart 3 lb 7 oz 7 dose a teaspoonful at
 night

White Carb. Soda in Soup to soften hard stools 3 lb

To wash Woolens

5 lb English Soap

1 lb Washing Soda

1/4 lb pulverized Soda

2 lb Common Salt

1/2 lb Turpentine

5 gal, soft water (rain preferred)

Soak the wool small to dissolve first.

All the ingredients except the Turpentine, to put
in the water and boiled — when in "full boil" take off
at the fire & instantly add the Turpentine & strain
to gently.

Close the covered in a Camphine lamp & keep
dissipating vapors away where — is the best way to wash



GLYCERINE AS FOOD AND MEDICINE.—Glycerine is one of the most valuable articles our pharmacopoeia can boast, while, as an article of food, it is one of the best and most fattening nutrients. Sweet oil, or olive oil, has for ages been an article of daily diet in Palestine, and other old countries, and glycerine is the essence of it. It is a perfectly neutral and bland fluid, and the most penetrating, perhaps, in all nature. Oil itself will penetrate where water will not, and glycerine, which may be considered the ethereal part of oil, has this property to a most remarkable degree—it penetrates the solid bone. A medical journal tells us that if poured into a mixture of blood and matter, such as is expectorated from consumptive lungs, it will get between the globules of each and show them with great distinctness. Being thus penetrating, it is the very best application for feverish sores, for inflamed or dry surfaces, simply from its quality of penetration and evaporability. If applied with a common brush to the surface of the throat, in diphtheria, in a few minutes its permeative quality enables it to sink between the molecules of the false membrane, dissolving and detaching it in a few hours. It is the best application known in case of burns.—*Ruralist*

WATERING PLANTS WITH HOT WATER.—It has lately been shown, by careful experiment, that sickly potted plants, even some that have almost died out, can be greatly benefited, and sometimes, indeed, entirely restored to vigor, by applying warm water to them instead of cold. In certain cases, oleanders which had never bloomed, or did so only imperfectly, after being treated with luke-warm water, increasing the temperature gradually from 140° up to 170° F., produced the most magnificent luxuriance of bloom. Similar results occurred with an old plant of Hoya, and also with an India rubber tree which had nearly withered away. In all these cases the application of water heated to about 110° F., without any other precaution, caused a new and flourishing growth.

—Wire clothes lines are getting to be used by all persons who have found out how much superior they are to the common rope. We have had one in use more than a year. It is never removed, and if the supporting posts are firm there is no sagging. Of course it must be galvanized wire, about the thickness of that used for telegraphs.

USES OF SPIRITS OF AMMONIA.

BY AN OLD HOUSEWIFE.

Sisters in household labors, have you any idea what a very useful thing ammonia is to have in the house? If not, give your maid of all work ten cents and an empty bottle at once and send her to the first chemist's for a supply. Tell her to be sure to get the spirits of ammonia; it's the same as hartshorn, but if she asks for that they'll give her, for the same money, a few drops in a smelling bottle not as big as her thumb. While she's gone I'll tell you how to use it.

For washing paint, put a tablespoonful in a quart of moderately hot water, dip in a flannel cloth, and with this simply wipe off wood work; no scrubbing will be necessary. For taking grease spots from any fabric, use the ammonia nearly pure, then lay white blotting-paper over the spot and iron lightly. In washing laces put about twelve drops in a pint of warm suds. To clean silver, mix two teaspoonfuls of ammonia in a quart of hot soap-suds, put in your silver ware and wash it, using an old nail brush or tooth-brush for the purpose. For cleaning hair-brushes, &c., simply shake the brushes up and down in a mixture of one teaspoonful of ammonia to one pint of hot water; when they are cleansed rinse them in cold water and stand them in the wind or in a hot place to dry. For washing finger marks from looking-glasses or windows, put a few drops of ammonia on a moist rag and make quick work of it.

If you want to make your house-plants to flourish, put a few drops of the spirits in every pint of water used in watering. A teaspoonful in a basin of cold water adds much to the refreshing effects of a bath. Nothing is better than ammonia for cleansing the hair. In every case rinse off the ammonia with clear water.

Ammonia is used as a rising in cake making &c., but I cannot recommend it for that purpose; and ten drops in a wine-glass of water are said to be an excellent remedy for headache and acidity of stomach, but I don't believe in newspaper doctoring, and so will not endorse the remedy. However, for a score of needed practical household purposes, spirits of ammonia are invaluable, and I am not afraid to proclaim it.

Farmers and chemists are profound concerning the native article in its free state, and admit its all-important services, but housewives throughout the country really know very little of the manifold uses that can be made of a pint of the spirits "kept in the house, bottled and labelled." I say emphatically, labelled, because it is a sin not to have all such things so conspicuously marked that no mistake need occur.

Let me add here, by way of caution, that ammonia directly applied is not good for the eyes. It has a way of melting them that is anything but agreeable.

HOW TO MAKE WRITING INDELIBLE.—A correspondent of the "Rural New Yorker" gives the following information, which may prove serviceable to some of our readers:—

"A great many valuable letters and other writings are written in pencil. The following simple process will make lead pencil writing as indelible as if done with ink. Lay the writing in a shallow dish and pour skimmed milk upon it. Any spots not wet at first may have the milk placed upon them lightly with a feather. When the paper is all wet over with the milk take it up and let the milk drain off, and whip off with the feather the drops which collect on the lower edge. Dry it carefully, and it will be found to be perfectly indelible. It cannot be removed even with India rubber. It is an old recipe and a good one."

FIVE WAYS TO DESTROY ANTS.—1. Scald copiously, hot water, as near the boiling point as possible, down their burrows, and over their hills, and repeat the operation several times.

2. Entrap the ants by means of narrow sheets of stiff paper, or strips of board, covered with some sweet, sticky substance. The ants are attracted by the sweets, and, sticking fast, can be destroyed as often as a sufficient number are entrapped.

3. Lay fresh bones around their haunts. They will leave everything else to attack these, and when thus accumulated, can be dipped in hot water.

4. Pour two or three spoonfuls of coal oil into their holes, and they will abandon the nest.

5. Bury a few slices of onions in their nests, and they will abandon them.

CARROTS A SUBSTITUTE FOR EGGS IN PUDDINGS.—It is not generally known, and will not, perhaps, be credited, when it is observed that boiled carrots when properly prepared, form an admirable succedaneum for eggs in the making of puddings. They must, for this purpose, be boiled and mashed and afterwards passed through a coarse cloth, or horse hair sieve. The pulp, when thus cleared of any fibrous or granular matter, may be introduced among other ingredients constituting the pudding, with the total omission of eggs, in a quantity proportionate to the size of the former. A pudding composed of the above material will be found to be considerably lighter than if the same had been made with eggs, and will impart an agreeable flavour. Upon the principle of economy, the above fact is well worthy the prudent housewife's attention; and there are some housekeepers, approved culinary practitioners too, who, in making their Christmas plum puddings, adopt the receipt under notice in preference to using eggs for this purpose.

PASTE THAT WILL KEEP A YEAR.—Dissolve a tea-spoonful of alum in a quart of warm water. When cold stir in flour to give it the consistency of thick cream, being particular to beat up all the lumps: stir in as much powdered rosin as will lie on a dime, and throw in half a dozen cloves, to give a pleasant odor. Have on the fire a teacup of boiling water; pour the flour mixture into it, stirring well all the time. In a few minutes it will be of the consistency of mush. Pour it into an earthen or china vessel; let it cool; lay a cover on and put it into a cool place. When needed for use, take out a portion and soften it with warm water.

To Drive Red Ants from the House.—Drop some quicklime on the mouth of their nest and wash it with boiling water; or dissolve some camphor in spirit of wine then mix with water, and pour it over their haunts; or used effectually.

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Robert

WBA

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